

HAWAII ASSIGNED TO PART IN WORK OF PREPAREDNESS

Territory Gets Place On Industrial Committee of National Naval Consulting Board

ALONZO GARTLEY HEADS LOCAL FIELD EXPERTS

Eminent Engineers and Other Experts Form This Branch Under California Jurisdiction

Hawaii will have part in the work of the industrial preparedness committee of the naval consulting board of the United States. Thomas A. Edison is chairman of that board and Howard E. Coffin is chairman of the committee on industrial preparedness.

Although the Territory was omitted from the list of states and territorial committees, California has asked Hawaii to organize a body of chief field aides under its state organization. The following men have formed such a body, and are chief field aides to the naval consulting board of California, organization for industrial preparedness:

Hawaii Chief Field Aides
Alonzo Gartley, director of C. Brewer & Co., American Institute of Electrical Engineers; R. S. Morris, sugar technologist of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; American Chemical Society; G. K. Harrison, territorial hydrographer and district engineer of the United States Geological Survey; American Society of Civil Engineers; J. M. Young, professor of engineering, College of Hawaii; American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Besides these, Comdr. C. W. Parks, U. S. N., civil engineer, Pearl Harbor will act unofficially in assisting the committee. He may not serve officially as an aide, as it appears to be the desire of the Secretary of the Navy that the work be done by civilians.

Mr. Gartley was elected chairman and secretary at a meeting yesterday. **Inventory of Factories Wanted.**

The work will be to compile a confidential inventory of factories, the information to be used by the war and navy departments in furthering national defense.

This letter from President Wilson dated April 23, 1916, explains the work given to the committee and asks the aid of the nation:

"To the Business Men of America—I bespeak your cordial cooperation in the patriotic service undertaken by the engineers and chemists of this country under the direction of the industrial preparedness committee of the naval consulting board of the United States."

"The confidential industrial inventory you are asked to supply is intended for the exclusive benefit of the war and navy departments, and will be used in organizing the industrial resources for the public service in national defense."

"At my request, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society are graciously assisting the naval consulting board in the work of collecting this data, and I confidently ask your earnest support in the interest of the people and government of the United States."

It has been emphasized throughout the United States that it is not the intention to seek business secrets from any man, but that the industrial inventory is a patriotic, businesslike movement, having the endorsement of the President. The Hawaii aides wish to emphasize this also, and to secure all manufacturers that the most rigid confidence will be maintained.

The cooperation of all manufacturers approached by the representatives of the committee is urged.

Engineers Take Interest

Meeting with the aides yesterday were representatives of the Hawaiian Engineering Association; Carl B. Andrews, chief engineer of the O. R. & L.; George P. Denison, general manager of the O. R. & L.; Frank O. Boyer, manager of the Dearborn Chemical Company, and George A. McEl downey, vice president of the Honolulu Monument Works. These men agreed to cooperate with the field aides.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Hawaiian Chemists' association.

These two organizations will suggest men to make the survey of each industry, as being more closely in touch with conditions. To insure that no misuse of the information received will be made, there will be only one copy of each report, which will be sent to the California committee and eventually will reach the national committee and the navy and war departments.

Plants Will Be Surveyed
The following plants will be surveyed: Iron works, machine shops and foundries; electric light and power plants; refrigerating and ice plants; automobile repair shops; railroad repair shops; steamship repair plants; hydro electric plants, sugar mills, pineapple packing plants, fertilizer factories and distilleries and breweries.

Reports will be as follows: general, on the character, administration, value and description of the plant, including location and perhaps plans of the building and grounds; kind of power, articles manufactured, sources of supply of all raw materials, efficiency of plant, principal products manufactured and adaptability of plant for manufacture of other products; determination of probable slack season with the object of utilizing the plant in case of necessity and probably of organizing it by supplying test orders for army and

Sugar and Plantation News

BRITISH CONTRACT FOR 1917 CUBAS

Rumors Afloat At New York of Half Million-ton Sale

Under date of August 4 the New York correspondent of one of the sugar houses says:

"The complete collapse of the option market during the past two days has sufficed, in a sense, to cut every one interested in it. Refiners and speculators are equally puzzled and, for the moment at least, the former are retired to think it over. The statistical situation remains the same as before and the country as a whole is just as bare of supplies as ever, but the fact that a market which was counted upon to advance not only failed to do so but, on very slight provocation, declined violently, sent speculators into a panic."

"On the decline many 'stop loss' orders were uncovered and accentuated the slump. Refiners could, and no doubt would, have come to the rescue, but to support the price of their own product, but they have never been kind to the option market and, in fact, would give a good deal to see it snuffed out of existence."

Good Sugar Weather
At the beginning of the week the loss by fire of what was estimated to be 40,000 tons of sugar stored at Blackton gave speculators an access of courage, but before the day was out he after indifference displayed by refiners caused that courage to evaporate and to be succeeded by an equally unreasonable panic.

"Rumors have fallen pretty nearly over the whole island of Cuba, and the indications for a large crop next year are very favorable. The same is true of Porto Rico and of Louisiana. The bulk of the present crop from Mauritius has been purchased by the British government, and it is rumored that the same government has contracted for a new crop Cuba to the extent of half a million tons at from 3.80c to 4c. f. o. b. That truth is in this last remains to be seen."

HOLT CATERPILLAR ENGINE WORKS ON STEEP GRADE

One of Catton Neill & Co.'s engineers who came in from Maui yesterday reports having seen a forty-five horsepower Holt Caterpillar at Makawao back down in front of a train of forty-two loaded cane cars, straddling the track, and pull the train up a fifteen per cent grade, something no plantation engine in Hawaii has ever done. These caterpillars are a great help in harvesting cane on steep hillsides and in gulches and depressions. The grade at which the portable railway is laid is no obstacle to this engine hauling loads up or down them.

Final Shipments

The Floridian left Newcastle, Saturday for this port and is due to arrive August 30. She will unload her coal and be ready to take sugar September 14, leaving last Island port September 14. A. N. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factor's Company said yesterday that this will be the last regular sailing with sugar for Atlantic ports about. The Mexican is due to leave August 25 with 13,000 tons and the Floridian will take 9,500 tons. This leaves only about 7,000 tons to be delivered on eastern contracts, which will probably go forward in small lots by Matson boats.

End Is In Sight

Oahu and Pioneer will finish piling about the end of this month. Mr. Byrd is drying off. Likiep is almost through; Ewa and Waialua have three or four weeks more; Oahu will grind into September; and all the Davies mills except Waialua will end this month.

A Rumor Yesterday

It was rumored yesterday that there have been sales to speculators at New York as low as 4.77. The bears are in control and the entire market is decidedly reactionary.

SUGAR ON HAWAII

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Mauna Kea as awaiting shipment on Hawaii:

Oahu	35,850
Waialua	4,500
Hilo Sugar	8,400
Onomea	10,978
Pepeeke	6,682
Hakalua	12,180
Lanipahoehoe	9,108
Kaiwili	10,144
Kukui	4,939
Hamakua Mill	13,058

The following sugar, by bags and plantations, is reported by the Mauna Kea as awaiting shipment in Kona and Kau:

Punaluu	5,726
Honokaa	13,200
Honokaa	7,983
Panohu	3,005

navy stores for peace times transportation facilities, which will receive special consideration.

Object Is Munition Output
Without binding the manufacturers, the aides will endeavor to determine what arrangements may be made with each in connection with the manufacture of supplies for the army and navy in normal times and in times of national emergency.

In addition, field notes probably will be forwarded to the California committee on matters of national interest.

Story of Sugar In Europe By H. C. Prinsen-Geerligs

Scarcity, Hunger, Privation, Want, Are the Common Lot of All

The Louisiana Planter prints two interesting letters from its Amsterdam correspondent, H. C. Prinsen-Geerligs, one dated July 1 and the other July 12. In his first letter he reports that in Germany 30,000 tons of raw sugar originally reserved for cattle feed have been distributed as human food in order that housewives may use it for preserving fruits.

The monthly allotment per capita is now one and a half pounds with an additional two pounds per capita for putting up fruit. In Holland the government has found over 8,000 tons of "silent" sugar stored in private warehouses. This has been seized, paid for at the regular market price and added to the national supply.

All Europe Sugar Hungry

Holland now has enough to last until the first of the new crop is made, in September. Exports of sugar are curtailed in Sweden, France, Belgium, Poland and Russia. In the last named country "the peasants sugar their tea by putting a lump of hard sugar in their mouths and drinking the hot tea over it. In order to be economical in the use of sugar the refiners turn out a hard kind of last sugar which melts very slowly and permits a long use of the same lump."

"In these times the refiners do not turn out enough hard sugar, and therefore, the people cannot sugar their tea after their custom and do not want to drink their beverage sweetened by granulated and last sugar, dissolved, which takes too much of the article for the purses of these consumers."

Official Russian Figures

"After the results of an official inquiry in Russia, the total area planted with beets in Russia amounts to 605,000 hectares, against 746,239 hectares in the year 1915, thus meaning a decrease of 140,239 hectares, or about nineteen per cent."

"The biggest figure for Russian sugar ever recorded has been 772,879 in the year 1911-12, so that the present area is about 170,000 hectares under that maximum, and in the interval the normal consumption in the Russian Empire has gone up considerably, viz: from seventy-three million pounds to ninety millions, or an increase of about one fourth. The returns of the fields will not be to the same mark as in normal years so that, indeed a restriction of the consumption will be necessary for the coming year."

Where Plantings Are Smaller

"The largest decrease in sowings is reported from the Kiev and Podolia governments in the southwestern part of the empire, where no less than twenty-five per cent decrease is to be recorded, while in the central and eastern parts the sowings are only comparatively slightly less than in other years. The sowings made by the factories themselves have undergone an increase, but the sowings made by farmers under contract only occupy sixty per cent of the area of last year."

"This is in full accordance with former news reported in these letters, that the farmers are losing confidence in the beet cultivation so long as the abnormal circumstances owing to the war are reigning. A great number of Russian beet sugar factories have extended their capital, doubtless with a view to increasing their own sowings in order to become more independent of the farmers and to secure a better and more trustworthy supply of their prime material."

France Is In Straits

"The sugar position in France is very difficult. The normal consumption over the whole country amounted to some 750,000 tons per annum, but in these times, when a good portion of the country is under German rule, the quantity of sugar necessary for the remaining part is not so big, although the increased wants of the army will take up a considerable surplus over the ordinary years. The production in 1915-16 has amounted to 200,000 tons, that of 1915-16 to 150,000 tons, while a slight increase, probably of 175,000 tons is expected from the still growing crop."

"The French colonies yield about 100,000 tons per year, leaving a very big balance uncovered. The French government has received 175,000 tons through the intermediary of the British, but this is inadequate to supply the whole deficit. The American stocks are much smaller than in the year before, and while large exportations of American granulated have taken place it is not probable that there will remain as much surplus as in 1915 to send to Europe in the latter half of this year."

European Average

"The figures for last year are given as a comparison. The areas are in hectares, equal to about two and a half acres:

1916-17	1915-16
Germany	444,000
Austria-Hungary	277,000
Russia	605,000
Holland	67,000
Belgium	40,000
Sweden	32,000
France	64,955
Italy	53,000

"No news has come from Spain, the Balkan countries nor Switzerland, while Denmark has given no information. The only existing factory in England, that of Cantley, will not work at all because of the beet seed not having come forth. It was held up in Holland; no land has been planted with beets and the farmers have been allowed freedom from their contracts."

The total acreage does not differ greatly from that of last year, the surplus in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland and Sweden is counterbalanced by the decrease in Russia, thereby bringing the total surface to the same level as before."

Misery Everywhere

"Wherever we cast our eyes in Europe it is more misery and scarcity, which we encounter, without any glimpse of hope of better times."

In his letter of July 12, Professor Prinsen-Geerligs says:

"Although the figures about the crop sown in this year with beetroots have not been so fully published as in the case in normal times, yet we have succeeded in getting together the data as accurately as possible. We give them here, but emphatically declare them to be devoid of every authentic value. They are gathered from a number of individual reports, come to our ears, and from which we have chosen the most rational ones."

Secretly Next Year

"This means scarcity for next year again, the stocks are quite exhausted and the returns are inadequate to supply the normal wants of the continental countries."

"The weather is good now since a few weeks, the temperature is high, the land is moist and well-conditioned, so that the beets may grow a part of the harvest, which they should because of the cold, inclement time in the early summer time. From every country, which issues reports come tidings pointing to average good expectations, nothing to boast of, but also nothing to complain of."

"The British sugar crop of 1915-16 has given 125,000 tons of sugar against 157,000 tons in 1914-15 and 112,000 tons in 1913-14. This shows a decrease compared with last year, of eight per cent. The area from which that crop was obtained, was not less than in other years, so that the meagre output is only due to the results of the crop. The more dependable source, in the neighbor country, Sweden, sugar is scarce too, and the expectation which in other years could take place, is stopped now in order to keep the country itself supplied."

Everywhere The Same

"The same tale is heard here too, just as in every European country, viz: that sugar is expensive, scarce and difficult, exportation forbidden and sowings not increased to such an extent that the increase will make good the poor crops, which are the consequence of the lack of fertilizers, laborers, horse means of transport, etc."

"The reduced consumption in France, due to its expensive, scarce and difficult, exportation forbidden and sowings not increased to such an extent that the increase will make good the poor crops, which are the consequence of the lack of fertilizers, laborers, horse means of transport, etc."

British Colonial Plans

"The British Empire's producers' organization has addressed an address to the British Government, in which they claim the following measures with respect to the sugar importation in future:

"All sugar produced in colonies or dominions of the British Empire shall enjoy a rebate on the importation duty of 50 per cent, which will be in no case less than halfpenny per pound. Sugar produced in other countries shall enjoy a rebate on the importation duty of 12 1/2 per cent."

"Sugar from neutral countries shall pay the full duty on importation into Great Britain, and will be subject to an additional duty in case these countries declare to make a favorable reciprocity treaty with England, when these are in favor to the detriment of England."

War After War

"Sugar from enemy countries shall be excluded from importation into Great Britain, either directly or indirectly, during a period of five years after conclusion of peace. At the end of the five years their sugars will have to pay an additional duty of 50 per cent over the full importation duty, which surplus never will be under halfpenny per pound."

"Every parcel of sugar shall be accompanied with a certificate of origin on its being imported into Great Britain. A dumping clause, after the model of that in Canada, will be established by which an additional duty will be levied on sugar which is offered at a lower price than is ruling in the country of origin at the date of shipment. This duty will be equal to the difference between these two prices."

"In case any country gives exportation premiums, bonuses, subsidies on freight, and the like, sugar from that country will be liable to payment of an additional duty to the extent of the premiums and bonuses."

"All sugared goods are subject to the same payment as sugar, in ratio with their sugar contents."

"So long as the home production in the British Isles does not attain 30,000 tons per annum, the difference between the home production and imported shall not be under halfpenny per pound. The British government enters into agreements with the crown colonies, colonies and dominions to the effectuation of these measures, which will be agreed upon during a period of ten years."

"It is not at all sure that a British government will adopt all the measures advocated in the address. The first thing to be done would be the recognition of the Brussels Convention, which is quite on an opposed footing as the regulation asked for now."

SIX PLANTATIONS PAY OUT \$491,000

Oahu Leads In Monthly Dividend Distribution, With \$300,000 To Shareholders

Six plantations disbursed \$491,000 in dividends yesterday, the being Pepeeke, two-thirds, \$15,000; Waialua, forty cents, \$90,000; O. R. & L. Co., sixty-five cents, \$42,500; Hawaiian Sugar, thirty cents, \$45,000; P. S. M. Co., twenty cents, \$8,500; and Oahu, one-dollar, \$300,000.

Trading was very tight there being only one five-share lot of five shares applied sold at the session half a point up. Between boards, 115 shares changed hands. P. S. M. Co. and Kahuku lost half a point. O. R. & L. Co. and McBryde were unchanged. Price quotations were in the main stronger. Rubber quotations were higher, 57 at New York, 41 1/2 at Singapore.

Unlisted securities were very active, sales reported totalling 3150 Honolulu Oil at 3.40; 1200 Mountain King at 90 cents; 3200 Mineral Products at 60 cents; 1000 Tipperary at 9 cents; and 200 Englis at 2.50. Bid and Asked prices were, Honolulu Oil, 3.37 1/2; Mineral Products, 59 1/2 cents; Mountain King, 60-65 cents; and, Tipperary, 8-10 cents.

BRITISH STEAMERS ARE MAKING MONEY

Profits Now Better Than Ten Years Ago, Even Under Conditions of War

At the present time British shipowners are making very handsome profits, but inasmuch as fifty per cent of these profits on the average have to be paid away in taxation, the net result to the shareholders is not nearly so good as some people seem to think, says Fairplay. Whereas neutral vessels secure the full market rate of freight, and have to pay nothing like the extra tax on British shipowners have to submit to fifty-three per cent of their tonnage being requisitioned by the admiralty at rates only about equal to the pre-war figures, and have the balance of their vessels "directed" to certain voyages at rates which are sometimes half those paid to neutrals, while of the excess profit over seventy per cent is paid away to the government in excess profits duty and income tax. Neutral shipowners are getting large amounts for the extensive renewals and repairs which are being delayed and to replace tonnage lost, but British owners are not able to make anywhere near the same provision.

First of 1914 Was Bad

A summary of the balance sheets which have been published during the past three months, and include the figures of the previous quarters, so that comparison can be made with those results published a year ago, is given. It should be borne in mind, however, that the comparison is not a fair one, in so far as the first nine months of 1914 were disastrous for British shipowners, as a severe slump had set in, while for the first three or four months of the war trading was practically impossible, and the heavy expenses which were then incurred could not be included in the freight. British shipowners, notwithstanding heavy losses in the past, have continued but in order to provide for all possible demands and in the hope that freights would be remunerative. This is proved by the following figures, which give the average percentage of loss or profit on the capital of cargo haul companies whose accounts are published during the eleven years preceding the war, after providing for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on cost:

	Per cent
1904	minus 1.70
1905	minus 2.52
1906	minus 0.68
1907	minus 0.39
1908	minus 0.99
1909	minus 1.53
1910	minus 3.87
1911	minus 0.66
1912	plus 21.11
1913	plus 33.27
1914	plus 18.79

In view of these figures, shipowners, even with the good times they are now experiencing, can hardly be said to have received inadequate remuneration for the very risky business in which they have been engaged."

YOUNG HAWAIIAN RETURNS HOME FROM LAW SCHOOL

Stephen L. Desha, Jr., son of Rev. S. L. Desha, pastor of the Hilo Baptist Church and territorial senator from the Hilo Island, arrived in the Matsonia yesterday from San Francisco. Young Desha spent the past three years studying law in Washington, D. C., and recently received his degree. He will leave in the Matsonia tomorrow night for his home in Hilo. Attorney Desha, who is a brother of Jack R. Desha, lobbyist, Kalamazoo's private secretary, will practice law in Hawaii. He will shortly apply in the local supreme court and the federal court for license to practise in the Territory.

COFFEE IS HIGHER AT COAST MARKET

Domestic Trade Demands Better Grades Than In Former Years

July coffee business at San Francisco has been unprecedentedly large, surpassing all previous records for a single month's trading. Heavy buying activity has been experienced from Middle West Markets, they having taken large quantities of washed Guatemalas. Several thousand bags of washed Salvador have also been sold overland this variety, the growing in buying favor.

This unusually heavy buying has been largely occasioned by the fact that the remaining lot of the last crop of Brazil held in New York and New Orleans is of inferior quality, and composed of grades that did not elicit buying attention while better qualities were obtainable.

Another important factor is that Brazil is holding new crop coffees at from a half to a cent per pound higher than the ruling worth of spot coffees in the United States. With the uncertainty prevailing as to whether Europe will be able to purchase anything like their usual future quantities of new crop Brazils, awaiting a more settled and stronger defined situation.

It cannot be lost sight of that consumers throughout the United States are giving far more attention to quality, and for the reason the meritorious drinking characteristics and relative cheapness of Central American coffees are forcing recognition with the result that so far this season more than four times the quantity of Central American coffee ever heretofore shipped overland from this port have been placed at mutually satisfactory prices.

Prices have been well maintained during the month and there is every reason to believe a constantly growing outlet will be experienced for these coffees.

Quotations on Brazils are also practically unchanged from those ruling on the first of July, and a better demand is being experienced for these coffees, as buyers for the past 60 or 90 days have been inclined to allow their stocks to run down, and now are being forced to replace.

New York prices July 31 on No. 7 Rio, 94-cents; No. 4 Santos, 10 1/2 cents. Total San Francisco sales first seven months 1916 have been 483,000 bags compared with 274,000 bags, same period 1915.

Last Week's Business

According to a New York market letter to one of the sugar houses, sales of raw sugar during the week ended August 12, were 252,000 bags Cuba and about 20,000 Porto Rico. For the next two weeks all refining business will probably be placed on the seven-cent basis. Five Cuban centrals are still grinding.

SOFT WHITE HANDS



Assured by the Use of CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms and shapeless nails, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Depots: London, 37, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Paix; New York, 10, N. 4th St.; Boston, 10, N. 4th St.; San Francisco, 10, N. 4th St.; Honolulu, 10, N. 4th St.

How Railroad Rate Increases Will Act Here

Bulkier and Cheaper Commodities Consumed In Hawaii Will Be Affected Most

Bulkier and cheaper commodities consumed here will increase in cost when new transcontinental westbound railroad rates go up September 1. Bulky chemicals, such as soda ash, and the cheaper hardware will be affected most.

There will be little or no change in finer goods. On dry goods, for example, the freight increases will be so small compared with the value of the goods that the merchants will be forced to stand the increased rates without passing them on to the consumer. It is in the less expensive stuffs that the increases will be felt most.

Fred L. Waldron, president of Fred L. Waldron, Ltd., made some estimates yesterday of the increases to be expected.

Products Most Affected

Cheap chemicals, ranging in value from twenty to forty dollars a ton, probably will go up fifteen to twenty per cent, Mr. Waldron said. He cited soda ash. The cost of transporting a carload of this overland to San Francisco will be \$125 to \$130 a ton more, he said.

Bulky and cheap hardware must go up also. Pig iron rates will be increased two dollars and twenty-four cents a ton, which will mean about a five per cent increase in the Honolulu prices. Pig iron is more expensive than soda ash, so that the proportionate increase in price because of the great freights will be less.

Nails may be expected to go up about seven and one-half per cent. Corrugated iron will be about five per cent higher. Structural iron and steel will go up from three to five per cent, at least that which comes overland.

Situation Regarding Foodstuffs

Foodstuffs should not be affected much, if any, Mr. Waldron said. Most of the flour and commodities of that class come from the coast and are affected little by rail rates, as the mills usually are near tidewater. Probably ninety per cent of these goods are from the coast. The same is true of feed, which is lightered from the mills to the steamer.

These new increases in Honolulu prices follow close upon those forced by the withdrawal of the American-Hawaiian from the ocean-to-ocean service, which threw all goods that had come by the all-water route upon the railroads, with higher rates to be paid. In general, Mr. Waldron said, goods sold in large quantities must go up. Those sold in comparatively small quantities retail will not be affected.

Increases are to be effective September 1.

Higher All-Rail Rates

One aspect that is being considered here is the possibility that the higher all-rail rates to the Pacific Coast may make the ocean-to-ocean service via the Canal so attractive to shippers that they will enter the trade again. There is no longer any regular Atlantic-Pacific service via Panama, all lines having suspended at the time of the blockade and none having resumed since its reopening.

Advices from San Francisco state that the railroad increases have led to a sharp drop in the cost of the freight to San Francisco for shipment to the islands before